THERE is good authority for saying that it is not Tilton but Tilden who is New York's favorite candidate for President. Democrats will please take

WE BELIEVE that up to the present writing uo more \$2,500 prisoners have received "tickets of leave" from the Prossenting Attorney to go off on pleasure trips with Tom Campbell. It it true that, as Sommer says, the New York authorities took Parsons from the fond embrace of Campbell, Mr. Gerrard can readily find him. It it is not true, then the Prosecutor had better go for Campbell for aiding a prisoner to where the Democratic majority will in this number.

A SUBSCRIBER interrogates us about the moon story published in our colamns recently. We can not youch for the statements therein made concerning the power of the instruments used for the study of the lunar surface. It is well known, however, that much diversity of opinion is springing up among astronomers in relation to the moon having an atmosphere, with all the concomitants of clouds and rain, and consequent vegetative growth. But as to the "big mirror" mentioned in the story, we think a positive affidavit by some well-informed "lunatic" will be required to substantiate the fact of its existence and special agricultural uses.

CABINET CHANGES AND QUARRELS Every few days we have in our Washington dispatches a repetition of the old story, "There are well-founded rumors of been freely circulated ever since there was on this continent a Cabinet to change, and the changes in rapid succession tollow the rumors, and then we have other rumors and still other changes.

It is a mistake to conclude that Cabinet quarrels and Cabinet changes have only become common in the later days of our Republic. In this country the life of a Cabinet officer was never a serene existence, undisturbed by personal animosity or the jealousy engendered by the rivalry for the possession of political power. Washington's Cabinet consisted of but four officers, but there were altogether nine persons in it during his administration.

John Adams, although President but four years, had eight persons in his Cabinet, an average of but two years apiece. Things then moved on a little smoothly till General Jackson's time. His Cabinet, if we include General Barry, Postmaster General, who was not, however, strictly speaking, a Cabinet officer, was composed of eight officials, and sixteen persons were members of it during his two terms of eight years, the average time in office being two years, the same as the members of the Cabinet of John

But between the times of John Adams and General Jackson the tenure of a Cabinet officer was neither long nor certain. President Jefferson had three Secretaries of the Navy and four Attorneys General. Mr. Madison bad four Secretaries of the Treasury and three Attor. neys General, and John Quincy Adams had two Secretaries of War. During the sixteen years that elapsed between the inauguration of Polk and the retirement of Buchanan the Cabinets were about the most stable parts of our political machinery.

Mr. Polk's Cabinet of six officers had but eight persons in it. Gen. Taylor's Cabinet of seven officers had but seven persons in it. President Fillmore had eleven persons in his Cabinet of seven officers, but one of the changes was caused by the death of Mr. Webster, and the others by voluntary resignations. Mr. Pierce was the only man who ever served a full term without a single Cabinet change.

Mr. Buchanan made no changes till the latter part of his administration. and the number during the fourteen years since Mr. Lincoln became Presiment will be found to about equal those In the earlier periods of our history.

That Cabinet officers endeavored to manipulate affairs in the early days pretty much as they do at present is made clear by the history of the bitter disputes between Jefferson and Hamilton during Washington's administration, by the difficulties in the latter part of John Adams' Presidency, by the trouble that led to the change from Robert Smith to James Monroe in the third year of Mr. Madison's Presidency, and by the rivalries of John Q. Adams; W. H. Crawford and John C. Calhoun, all of whom aspired to succeed Mr. Monroe, in Mr. Monroe's Presidency.

Both a note of the frequency of the changes and an observation of the workings of our Cabinets, so far as the out. side world is able to observe them, are liable to impress one with the belief that of all high official positions most uneasily rests the head of a Cabinet officer.

ABOUT POLITICS AND POLITICIANS " - A writer in the New York World says: "These three great principles, viz. Free Trade, Hard Money and Home Rule are now all left that true Democracy san and will make an issue upon."

-Governor Leslie's chances for the Kentucky Benatorship are considered to be waning, through the | candidacy of Hr. Caldwell, and he will probably throw his strength for General Cerro-

- The Rome (Georgia) Courier says the Democrats of Onio and Pennsylrania attempted to cross the river before they got to it. They were ahead of time in making the currency question the main issue of the canvass. Upon the paramount issue of Constitutionalism

vs. Centralism, the Democracy can, the Courier believes, win sext year.

-The latest from Louisiana is to effect that the Legislature at the enduing session will not disturb the Wheeler compromise, which is satisfactory to all parties, but will attempt indirectly to revive the Louisiana muddle by an elaborate investigation to establish that West was traudulently elected to the United States Senate.

-The political papers are speculating upon Presidential prospects most profoundly. The greater number on each side eeem to prefer a fair and square stand-up and knock-down fight between the two parties. But there is a disposibring out two Democratic nominees, and the zealous Puritan divine. thus throw the election of the President into the House of Representatives, speedily settle the matter in favor of a Democratic President.

-A Marylander named Benjamin G. Harris is a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. He is an outspoken hot-gospeler of the most Vulcanic stripe. This is how he recommends himself for the office in a circular which he addresses to mem-

bers:

"I fully justify the Southern States in secesiing from the Union. . . . The war upon the
South was, in ray opinion, a mest atrocious outrage on tige part of the Northern States, displaying a crued and whomskally tyraunical
disposition, and it is a great regret with me
that the Democrats of the North should ever
have given their countonance and support to
such (to say the least of it), a stupendous act of
foily. When in Congress I felt it my duty to
vote against every hall for the raising of forces,
and every bill for the appropriation of money
to carry on the war."

A little of that kind of talk ought to go good ways.

-The Republicans claim to have made gains in the popular vote in the States Cabinet changes." These rumors have where elections have been held this fall

1874	1875, Ren. gain.
New York D 50,317	D 14,902 36,415
Ohio D 17,201	R 5,541 21,751
Massachusetts D 7,301	R 5,541 21,751 R 5,277 12,580 R 31,475 3,532
Ohio D 17,202 Massachusetts D 7,303 Iowa R 28,183	R 31,475 3,532
l'ennsylvania D 4,679	R 14, 60 19 139
Wisconsin D 15,412	R 945 16,357
l'ennsylvania D 4,679 Wisconsin D 15,412 Minnesota R 5,549	R 12,023 6,509

-Forney's Chronicle comes out with a screaming spread-eagle article in favor of the third term nomination of Gen. Grant. It says:

"And what has produced the revolutions in public soutimens which now so prominently bring General Grant before the nation as a condiciate for re-clocking? We answer, the imbediity of the Republican leaders, which is utter, overwhelming, and so marked in every state that the nost spiendid political organication the country ever knew is to day ain without leadership; lacking a leaser able to comprehend its wants, and with the nerve to respond to its wishes other than the man who now occupies the White House."

for its lack of faithfulness to itself, the

"In such a conjunction the people who really love the Republican party, and prefer it to the Democratic, naturally turn to Grant as the only man who can rescue it from its environments, and whose renomination for a third term, in their minds, is as imperative as was als first and second."

And so on for quantity. The third term "baby" never was a very healthy child; and with Forney as its wetnurse, it does not bid fair to long life nor a healthy growth.

#### The Gorman Press. [From the Volksbfatt.]

The rejection of Randall as the Demo cratic candidate for Speaker, is a life necessity for the Democratic party. In case of his election the prospects of the party would not be worth anything.

The wharf property of the city forms a rea ed book, the unclosing of which would

lead to higuly in eresting and pointed

[From the Volksfreund.] Among the most prominent candidates for the position of Speaker is undoubtedly Milton Sayler, member of the House of Representatives from the First District of Ohio. His election would be a compilment, not only for the city and State, but for the whole West, and we feel confident that the citizens of Hamilton. ton county will jugde it an especial honor to assist Mr. Sayler in his candidacy with their power. As we find from reliable source, Sayler can depend upon the votes of all the delegates from Onio, and, among all the candidates that have been mentioned up to this time, is the only one that can boast of the unani-mous support of his own delegation. His prospects, therefore, are good, and, according to a thorough pulitician, if he can hold the votes of his delegation during five ballots, he will be assuredly elected. The principal

fight will be between Kerr and Randall. agat will be between herr and kandall. Both are strong candidates, and have assiduous friends. Should, therefore, the supporters of these men not be able to agree upon one of the two, then Sayler would be a fitting compromise candidate, especially on the groupd, that he has taken a conservative position on the has taken a conservative position on the finance question, and can be reckoned neither among the hard-money men who want to return "pell-meil" to hard money payments, nor to the inflationists. Sayler, moreover, possesses qualities that would eminently capacitate him for the important and difficult position of Speaker.

A city gentleman who had just pur-chased a farm in the country, wished to buy some cattle with which to stock it. buy some cattle with which to stock it. He therefore attended an auction where cows were to be sold. One of them, a remarkably fine animal, soon attracted his attention, and he bought her at a fair price. He was examining his purchase when a farmer, who unfortunately had arrived too late to buy the cow himself as he had intended, drove up, and thus "I say, friend, did you bid off that

cow?'
"I did," was the reply.
"Well, did you know that she had no front teeth in the upper jaw?'
"No," replied the gentieman, indignantly. "Is that so?"

"You can see for yourself."
The gentleman examined the mouth of the cow, and finding no upper teeth, im-mediately went to the auctioneer and requested him to sell the cow again. "What's the trouble?" asked the auc-

oneer. "She hasn't any upper front teeth," was the reply.

"Very west," replied the auctioneer,
with a smile, "I'll put her up once

He did so, and the shrewd farmer who had given the information to the city gentlemen, bid her off at the same price.

Jane G. Swisshelm says that if she had a husband and he should yell out, "Where in the blazes is the boot-jack?" she would slip into her bonnet and out of the house forever in just two minutes, DECEMBER MAGAZINES. HARPER'S.

No recent number of this magazine has furnished us a more readable article illustrative of the attractive localities of our own country than "Up the Ashley and Cooper," which opens the present number.

In "Carleature in the United States' James Parton considers the subject from the time of Benjamin Franklin to Thomas Nast, whose portrait heads the present article.

"Richard Baxter," by Hon, William Campbell, is a reminiscence of the neighborhood near Kidminster, England, venerated by nearly all Christendom through tion manifested in some quarters to its association with the eventful life of

> "Barry Cornwall and Some of His Friends," by James Field, is concluded

Another richly illustrated article is that depicting the picturesque grandeur and magnificence of that ancient monument of so many centuries of history, "Windsor Castle," whose traditions are but too briefly chronicled in these pages. "The Progress of the Exact Sciences," by H. A. P. Barnard, constituted the fourteenth paper of the series on "The First Century of the Republic."

A brief record of a cruel and bloody reign is given in "Mary Queen, of England," while S. S. Cox in "Legislative Humors" continues a theme apparently mexhaustible; and after this comes a most genual essay on the "Art of Dining," which will be appreciated by all who find

the subject inviting.
In addition to these more prominent articles, is given the usual miscellany in the way of story and poem. Julian Hawthorno's "Garth" is continued, and the several departments, Editorial, Literary and Scientific, are all that could be desired.

Mr. James' serial, "Roderick Hud-son," which has long been an attraction to the constant readers of the Atlantic, is rapidly drawing to a close, and its place will be supplied by advanced chap-ers of the editor's new novel of "Private Theatricals," begun last month.

Of the completed articles the most acceptable will probably be "Novans and the Biue Flower," by Hjalmar Hjorth

the Blue Flower," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, considering the character and lendencies of German Romanticism. Kirley's "Coals of Fire," is a very short story by Louise Stockton.

"The Virginia Campaign of John Brown," by F. B. Sanborn, is an old subject revived, and Mrs. Kemble continues nor recollections of the past in the fifth paper of "An Old Woman's Gossip,"

"A Symphony in Yellow and Red," is a description in rather a poetical sense of a portion of "Colorado, vivid and picof a portion of Colorado, vivid and pic-turesque, in delineation of the natural beauty and wealth of color peculiar to

that region.
Charles Francis Adams, jr., resumes his
subject, "Of Some Railroad Accidents,"
subject, "Of Some Railroad Accidents," After berating the Republican party ties that are so often attendant upon railway travel.

railway travel.

There are seven poems, and several of them are very good indeed, but the shortest and most comprehensive is "Quick and Dead," by J. J. Piatt. "Recent Literature," is very full, while "Art" and "Music" are meagerly repre-

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,

In this number, as in the previous one, "Up the Thames," the second of the series of elegantly libustrated articles, by Ed. Bruce, claims precedence in point of place and interest, the subject commending itself to all intelligent readers. "Illustrated Sahara," savor-ing a little of the "Arabiaa Nights" flavor, yet far surpassing them in point of interest, is a revelation of the true character of the great desert, that will character of the great desert, that will dispel the illusions so long entertained by many minds, and replace erroneous impressions by a far more agreeable reality. One of the best articles, from a literary point of view, which will attract those of critical taste, is Mrs. Kemble's "Notes on the Character of Queen Katheriue and Cardinal Wolsey, in Shakspeare's king Henry VIII," and her authority as critic is acknowledged. while her style is fluent and attractive We hope that Dr. Wood's "Medical Education in the United States" will receive the attention it merits, since it treats of a subject of vital interest to all classes. It is a protest against the reprenensible system which permits a medical student, with the merest pretense of a qualification, to graduate and legally assume a responsible office for which only years of thorough training could prepare him.

A ludierous description of travel and incident is given in "A Night of Adven-ture," by Fuz Edward Hall, who served officially in India some years; and "Ballads and Bards of the Ukraine" is the title of an essay of Sarah B. Wister. Mrs. Hooper, always acceptable in her gossipy notes upon foreign life, discourses of "Housekeeping in Paris." Both story and poem are well represented, and "Our Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" possess the usual amount of attractive matter.

ST. NICHOLAS.

The eager young subscribers of this magazine will scarcely suffer disappointment in the December number. tribute to the dead poet and story-teller, "Hans Christian Andersen," by Hjaimar Hjorth Boyesen, appropriately opens this number, prefaced by a portrait of Anderseu's genial, homely face, and set in the center of a number of small sketches illustrative of some of the more popular of his stories.

Then follows the illustrated legend of St. Nichoias, which will surely be appreciated, and next fresh chapters of the "Baby Emigrants," a story dear to young, adventurous spirits. "Something About Hailroads," is the simplified history of the steam engine and its inventor George Nicholas with illustrations. tory of the steam engine and its inventor, George Stephen, with illustrations of the first crude model. "Frank and the Toad" has a very good moral, worthy the attention of thoughtless little boys; and in "St. Nicholas' Day in Germany," Miss Julia Tutwiicr tells us now the Germans celebrate Christmas. Thousands of bright eyes will be on the alert for the promised "A Hundred Christmas Presents, and How to Make Them," and will there find assistance for the furtherance of their generous de-

for the jurtherance of their generous de-sires; and the twenty illustrations make the matter complete. The boys' favor-ite author, J. T. Trowbridge, furnishes another "Bass Cove Sketch." For the very little people are some

charming poems and prose sketches, all handsomely illustrated.

"A Play for the Holldays" is the dramatized story of "The Jolly Abbot of Canierbury," which appeared in this magazine some mouths ago.

"Jack in the Pulpit" has too full a table of contents to enumerate the attract.

ble of contents to enumerate the attractions, and the boys and girls must judge for themselves of its merits.

BRAVE BRAKENEN. An Incident of Mailroad Travel. In the early part of last week the 8:10 A. M. train, from New Haven to New York, had stopped at the drawbridge

just above Bridgeport, and the engineer stood with his hand on the threatle, waiting to start up, when the conductor (Ed. Parker) gave him the signal to go shead—that the draw was closed and

the way clear.

The train having come to a full step two young ladies, school teachers, climbed down from the car, intending to cross the track to reach the platform Assisting each other down from the ca they did not see the milk train from New York, which had crossed the drawbridge and was thundering along straight toward them. Suddenly a quick, wild shrick from the engine of the rapidly ap-proaching train warned them of their danger, and, looking down the track, they saw their peril. Clutching each other's hands, with blanched faces they dushed forward; then, becoming con-fused, rushed backward, then up the track; then, overwachmed by their great danger, stood stul, entirely paralyzed from fear, right on the track, with the train rushing rapidly down upon them. Perhaps in their lear they screamed, but the screams from the engine drowned ail

other noises. The engineer appeared as though he The engineer appeared as though he felt the agony which was heard in the shrieks from the engine, and these seemed to urge the brakemen to almost superhuman efforts at their brakes to stop the train. They knew not what was the cause of this fierce urging tuem to great effort. They dared not hook to see the cause, for it is instant dismissal tor a brakeman to scarcely take his eyes from his brakes when the danger signal is given.

is given.
But the train could not be stopped in time to save the women. The passengers on both trains gazed on this thrilling scene with horror-stricken eyes and cleached tecta, and wasted to feel the awful crunching which would teil them

all was over. Immediately upon hearing the engine shriek, the center brakeman of the sta-tionary train, Orto Hoyt, saw the danger that threatened the women, and spring-ing from the front platform of his car, dashed up the track to their resoue. But the thundering train was right behind him, and before he could reach the end of his car, was also upon him. To attempt to go further was certain death, so, springing sincways, he crouched down close by the wheels of his own car, barely having time to stoop as the train rushed by, the steam from the engine scalding him as it sped forward.

At the same instant that Hoyt saw the women, the end brakeman, Clarence Holis, who was standing on the front platform of the last car, saw them also. They were standing right below the end of his car, and, jumping down, he madly ran up the track toward them, knowing that it was indeed a race for life, the engine so close benind that he could feel the earth tremble. He reached them, and, without pausing in his speed, clutched them both firmly by the neck, and quickly throwing himself backward, struck against his own car, and holding them at arms length close up to his car, while the train thundered by. He had saved them; but so narrow was the escape that the engine struck his cap and carried it up the track.

After the ladies were attended to, the

passengers gathered around Mr. Hollis and shook his hands and eneered him justily. He then walked back to his brakes just as though he had done noth-

The railroad company, recognizing his the rational company, recognizing his bravery, have promoted him to the posi-tion of baggage-master, and it is to be hoped that before a great while we shall see the word "Conductor," in gilt let-ters, on his cap, for he is made of the ight stuff for a railroad man. He is one who would sacrifice his life, if need be, in the line of duty. The other brake. man, Hoyt, has also been promoted to the position of end brakeman, made va-cant by the promotion of Hollis—this position having a higher salary than an ordinary brakeman's.

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WM. N. BYERS, Prop'r. Denyer, Coloraop.

SAILROAD TIME-TABLE. GRAND BAFIDS AND INDIANA.

DAYTON SHORT-LINE AND CLEVELAND. Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time, 7 minutes fast. 

Depot, Pearl and Plum. Time. 7 minutes is st. Columbus Ex. 7.89 a.M. 10:10s.m. 11:65.a.M. columbus Ex. 10:50a.M. 5:50s.M. 4:10s.M. 4:10s.M. 10:10s.M. 10:10s.M. 10:10s.M. CINCINNATI AND SANDUSKY.

Depot, Pearl and Plans. Time, 7 minutes fast.

andosky Ex. 8:50 A.M. 6:00 P.M. 5:00 P.M. kantusky Hz dally, 9:30 P.M. 6:00 A.M. 8 9 A.M. Seligiontaine Ac. 9:0 P.M. 10:10 A.M. 8:30 P.M. 

WHITEWATER VALLEY.

RENTUCKY OBNTRAL. Depot. 8th and Washington, Covington. City time, Nicholasville Ex. 7.00 A.M. 6.30 F.M. 1256 F.M. Nicholasville Ac. 2200 F.M. 1250 F.M. 5200 F.M. Nicholasville Mix'd, 720 F.M. 420 A.M. 630 A.M. Falmouth Ac. 7.50 F.M. 420 A.M. 630 A.M.

LITTLE MIANT, PAN-HANDLE EAST. Depot, Front.apd Kligour. Time, 7 minuss fast:
New York Ex daily 7:15A.M. 2:50P M. 19:25A.M.
New York Ex daily 7:15A.M. 2:50P M. 19:25A.M.
New York Ex daily 7:15A.M. 8:50P M. 7:25r.M.
New York Ex daily 7:05r.M. 8:50P M. 7:25r.M.
Zanesville Ac. 9:20A.M. 4:50P.M. 8:15r.M.
Zanesville Ac. 9:20A.M. 4:50P.M. 8:25r.M.
Morrow Ac. 5:20P.M. 8:40A.M. 7:25r.M.
Loveland Ac. 12:30r.M. 6:25A.M. 7:15r.M.
Loveland Ac. 11:30r.M. 7:35A.M. 1:25P.M.
Loveland Ac. 11:30r.M. 7:35A.M. 1:25P.M.
Loveland Ac. 11:30r.M. 7:35A.M. 1:25A.M.
The 7:35A.M. and 4:10 P. M. trains connect for Yellow Springs and Spring field. The Church train
Leaves Loveland Sundaya at D. M., and returning
Leaves Cincinnatiat 2P. M.
CINCINNATIAND MUSKINGUM VALLEY.

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY. Depot. Front and Kilgour. Time. 7 minutes fast. Zamesville Ex. .... 9:30A. M. 4:00P.M. 5:30P.M. Circleville Ac. ..... 4:10P.M. 10:45A.M. 9:30P.M. COLUMBUS, MT. VERNON AND CLEVELAND. 

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Depart, Arrive, Arrive, Arrive, Cirill, Chritt, Desion, New York Existly, 1180A.M. 5:15A.M. 7:20P.M. New York Existly, 1800A.M. 5:15P.M. 5:50A.M. LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI SHORT-LINE. Louisville Ex daily \$ 30 A. M. 635 P.M. 10 28 A.M. Louisville Ex daily \$ 30 A.M. 635 P.M. 10 28 A.M. 10 28 P.M. 17 18 P.M. Acquisville (ex San). 500 P.M. 12 3 P.M. 71 18 P.M. Acquisville (anily). 500 P.M. 25 A.M. 12 3 P.M. 12 3 P.M. Acquisville (anily).

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI.

Depot Pearland Flum. Time, 7 minutes fast.

Park by Express \$15a.M. 2:30r.M. 5:55p.M.

Park by Ex 4:55r.M. 7:10r.M. 1:30a.M.

Park by Ex 4:55r.M. 7:10r.M. 7:35a.M.

Park by Ex 1011. 0:30r.M. 4:30a.M. 7:35r.M.

Hillsbore Ac 3:20r.M. 9:30a.M. 8:55r.M.

Hillsbore Ac 3:20r.M. 9:30a.M. 8:55r.M.

Loveband Ac 1:15a.M. 8:55a.M. 12:35r.M.

Loveband Ac 8:10r.M. 4:30r.M. 7:35r.M.

Loveband Ac 8:10r.M. 4:30r.M. 7:35r.M. BALTIMORE AND OHIO, VIA PARESTERO. Depot, Pearl and Piem. Time, I minutes fast. Sattimore Ex. 8:46A.M. 2:30r.M. 6:49A.M. Sa tim rec Ex. 4:55r.M. 7:10r.M. 5:36r.M. Saitimore Ex daily 10:30r.M. 4:50A.M. 10:56r.M.

BALTIMORE AND OUIO, VIA COLUMBUS. Depot, Kligour and Front. Time, 7 minutes tart Saltimore Ex dally. 1:35a.w. 2:40a.w. Saltimore Ex...... 7:00F.M. 4:40a.M.

Depot. Mill and Front. Time, timinutes slow Depot. Milt such Front. Tittee, terminates slow.

St. Louis Fact Line. 5:30 A.M. 8:30c.M. 7:40c.M.

St. Louis Fact Line. 7:31 A.M. 8:30c.M. 7:40c.M.

St. Louis Fact Line. 7:30c.M. 8:30c.M. 7:40c.M.

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Kaness City Ex. 7:30c.A.M. 8:30c.M. 8:30c.M.

Louisville Kn. 7:30c.A.M. 8:30c.P. 1:30c.M.

Louisville Ex. (1:30c.M.) 4:30c.M.

VISION. CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON.
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Dayton & C. daily 15:00 p.m. 5:15 a.m. 1:the M.
Dayton & C. daily 15:00 p.m. 5:15 a.m. 1:50 a.m.
Loiedo & C. 15:15 a.m. 15:00 p.m. 1:50 a.m.
Coledo & C. daily 15:00 p.m. 5:15 a.m. 6:35 a.m.
Coledo & C. daily 15:00 p.m. 5:15 a.m. 6:35 a.m.
Toledo & C. 23:15 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 11:52 p.m.
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Loidinapolis Mail 7:1 a.m. 10:00 p.m. 11:50 p.m.
Link & C. S. 20 p.m. 11:50 p.m. 11:54 p.m.
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DRAWING TABLETS.

FORBRIGER'S

# DRAWING TABLETS

PREPARED BY

### ARTHUR FORBRIGER,

Sup't of Drawing in the Public Schools of Cincinnati, O.

Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Have been prepared to meet the requirements of Primary or District Schools. PRICE: 

The design, arrangement and construction of these Tablets, is directly at variance with that of any other plan ever presented, and below will be found some of the reasons which led to their publication, and practical hints in reference to

1. THE CHARM OF NOVELTY maintained. The different sheets of the Tablet being lastened together, the pupil is unable to see the lesson in advance, and he does not become tired of seeing the designs which are constantly presented to the often far in advance of

Thus the charm of novelty is maintained, and with it increased interest in the study. ABUNDANCE OF MATERIAL. Each Tablet contains sufficient material for a year's work, and a greater number of exercises and more paper than can be found in any or the Drawing Books now published.

3. THE SOLID SURFACE, which is retained to the very last sheet, removes the clasticity of spring, which is so objectionable: it being the immediate cause of bad lines in the Drawing Books now generally in use. Irregularities in the surface of the desks do not affect its use in the least. The companeness and solidity prevent the leaves from being ruffled and solied, while their size does not cause the same inconvenience to the pupils, especially when seated in double desks, which is experienced when using drawing books.

4. CONVENIENCE IN EXAMINING. The sheets being separated from the Tablets, after the completed exercises, should be preserved, and each lesson of the class kept together, either on the shelf or in the envelopes prepared for that purpose, correspondingly numbered on the outside. It will be found much less tedious to examine from forty to fifty sheets of one lesson, than to handle from forty to fifty books, and search for that particular leason in each.

5. CAREFUL GRADATION OF EXERCISES. It will be found, upon examination, that the exercises contained in the Tablets are far more carefully graded than those contained in other Drawing Books prepared for use in public schools. The steps are rendered comparatively easy, making such advanced lesson a logucal sequence of the preceding one.

6. THE ACCOMPANYING COMPREHENSIVE TEACHER'S MANUAL, OR KEY to each number of the Tablets, enables any teacher capable of teaching other branches, to teach this branch successfully, and therefore make special instructors superfluous.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

"FORREIGER'S DEAWING TABLETS" Were introduced into one of our primary grades at the beginning of the present School year. They have proved so successful that Principals and Feachers unanimously favor this introduction into the remaining grades of our schools. I believe that the Tablet system is destined to supersede the Book system in the schools of our country.

JOHN B. PEASLEE

JOHN B. PEASLEE, Superintendent of Public Sol

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 15th, 1875,
ARTHUR FORBRIGER, ESq.: Dear Sir—I have
had the pleasure of examining your system of
Drawing, and can commend it as systematic,
wall suited to graded schools, and especially
that it commends itself as a self-teaching system of Manuals.

We shall most probably introduce the system
into our schools the coming year.
Yours very truly,
G. A. CARUTHERS, Sup't.

CINCINNATI, April 27th, 1815.

Prof. Forenighe: Dear Sir-I have observed, with care, your system of Drawing Blocks, since their introduction into this school, and I am convinced that the plan is an excellent one. The lessons are so graded as to lead, by casy steps, to the acquisition of that skill in the formation of lines, and the construction of figures, so essential to correct drawing. rawing.
The form of the Tablet, each lesson being ab-

solutely new, while it stimulates the curlosity of the pupit, yet prevents that familiarity with the drawings which breeds indifference.

I sincerely hope their success may be com-mensurate with their merits.

Yours. PETER H. CLARK, of Gaines High and Interm. Schools.

RIVERSIDE, Ohio, April 18th, 1875.

Mr. ARTHUR FORERIGER: Dear Sir-Your Drawing Tablet, No. 1, is the best timing of the kind I have ever seen or used. I intend to introduce the succeeding numbers, as I need them. This system must prove a success, as it is the only one state coatle used by any techeler, regardless of his tack of ability in drawing.

Another important advantage is, that several grades may be instructed at once. The aids given to the pupil keep him from becoming discouraged, yet leave him abundant chance to make use of his own powers. My scholars are always cager to know what their next lesson will be, as they can not find out until the present one is finished. The Teacher's Manual, with each number, is very suggestive, and supplies a s-cat need in that direction.

rection.

In fine, your Drawing Tablets hear evides of your being a practical and enthusiasale e ucator in Art, while foo many systems are up merely to sell, and are accessful only cause they are as good as any other exta That is now ended, for your Drawing Table Are very much superior to all others, W best wishes, yours truly.

FRANCIS E. WILSON, Riverside Schools

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